FROM THE NEW TORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Here, then, (in the late debates in the British

viction that for Oregon the peace of the world will not be disturbed.

We remember, in the first place, that the final adjustment of the Maine boundary was preceded by a concurrence of circumstances so like those now presented that the only difference is in the change of subject. The darkest hour is that which precedes the dawn; and it seems to be a law that the adjust-

pers, the men of action are willing enough to stand quiet, or give their heed to affairs of more pressing but at length the pear ripens and the men of action take it from the hands of the scribes and the debaters. It was so with the Maine boundary; Reckless and savage as may be the views and feel-and so, we feel assured, it will be with the Oregon, ings of a few men in office, they dare not, in opponotwithstanding the babble of newspaper adventurers and the gasconade of talking politicians who

are not statesmen. It is a great mistake to suppose that the deep rooted and operative sentiment of countries like England and the United States is habitually ex- for any patriotic end to play the Curtius or the pressed by their finent orators and writers. In Horatius? They can contemplate with indif-each there is a potential body of judicious thought ference the wounds, the anguish, the dying strugand right feeling, which sustains itself in quiet until gles of multitudes of men, the breaking of gentle emergencies occur; then it finds voice rather action than in speech, and its action is very apt to keep themselves as far as Hotspur's dandy aloof be wise and just. The apparent possibility of war from danger and distress. Fools, indeed, are the is such an emergency. The interests, the religious people, fit food for powder, to believe them. sentiments, the moral sense, and the intelligence of the two nations are identified with peace; and we feel a perfect confidence that these will never want the power to shield themselves from the outrage of actual hostility so abhorrent to them all.

But what do you say to the speech of Sir Rober Peel? it may be asked. To the direct issue raised between him and Mr. Polk? We say that each of these gentlemen has talked unwisely; and that the stigma of foolishness is divided very equally between them. Mr. Polk did a very uncalled-for thing when he asserted so positively and even offensively the unquestionable right of the United States to the Oregon Territory; because he ought to have said nothing about it until he had made himself acquainted with the state and progress of the negotiation pending: a new man, just stepping into office, should have been content to discourse positively only of matters about which there could be no

Sir Robert Peel was wrong in following a bar example, and in forgetting that he and other British statesmen had been equally positive concerning the Maine boundary, while the very proofs were in the possession of their Government that the pretensions of the United States were well-founded. Sir Robert has the excuse that his unqualified assertion was in some measure provoked by that of Mr. Polk-that it was in the nature of a retort to a challenge: Mr. Polk has the equally good excuse that his occurred, not in an official document, intended for foreign countries, but in a sort of private discourse between himself and the American people, of which the British Government was not bound to take notice. Both were morally wrong in putting forth so dog-matically an unqualified claim to a portion of the earth to which neither country has morally any better title than it has to the moon-except in the simple fact that Oregon can be got at and the moon

But how shall the two countries, or either of them, draw back from the position in which they are laced by the language of their official spokesme Very easily : just as they did in the matter of the Maine boundary. The simplest thing in the world is for politicians and statesmen to eat their words by wise negotiation; and perhaps it is not to be regretted that statesman sometimes bring themselves in such direct collision as Mr. Polk and Sir Robert

New year more true, therefore, than the sentiment true, therefore, than the sentiment expressed by Mr. Polk in his inaugural address—that facts disclosed in the year I am referring to, will find the loss only say, if they pursue that course it will be for men to determine, 1818. Lord Castlereagh gave notice to the Conference that he should propose a mutual right of search. The Duke of Richelieu observe that many persons are of this country have only tended to render the traffic country have only tended to facts disclosed in the year I am referring to, will find the loss of life quite as great then as now. In November, 1818, Lord Castlereagh gave notice to the Conference that he should propose a mutual right of search. The Duke of Richelieu observed that many persons are of those attorities which necessarily accompany to the sarely and only say, if they pursue that course it will be for men to determine, and I shall leave them to choose whether they are more Castlereagh gave notice to the Conference that he should propose a mutual right of search. The Duke of Richelieu observed that many persons are only tended to form the efforts of this country have only tended to form the traffic country have only tended to form the traffic country have only the slave-trade. (Cheers.) sarily accompany the slave-trade. (Cheers.) sarily accompany to the start the facts disclosed in the render that the efforts of this country have only the slave-trade. (Cheers.) sarily accompany to the start the start that the efforts of this country have only the slave-trade. (Cheers.)

people—to justify themselves before that people in preparing seriously for a struggle with the United States—their policy would have been to let the steamer go before the debate; they would have had so much the more time for preparation. But they spoke as much for the American Government and people as for their own. In plain English their discourse is to this effect: "Mr. Polk, you have the Organ question in such a struggle with the British Ministers choose to level their lances at Mr. Polk, it is not to be forgotten that the previous action of the House of Representatives had, by an immense majority, given their sanction to his language. By the truckling abandonment of our rights pursued by Mr. Webster in the Ashburton treaty, we lost the subject of controversy, forfeited the respect of the world and of ourselves, and invited new and unfounded pretensions from our adversary."

Here, then, is a very plain indication that we introduced the very plain indication that we is a very plain indication that we is a very pla

and the word becomes the deed. A single felon is on trial for his life; and ingenuity is racked, autho- DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. rity ransacked, and eloquence exhausted—days, weeks, and months occupied upon a technical point of law to effect his escape from justice. But ex-Parliament,) we have the talk of English statesmen and of the English press; and it seems formidable enough; yet we do not hesitate to express our content in the policy which may cost the lives of tens, the

the dawn; and it seems to be a law that the adjustment of great disputes between nations cannot be
effected until they are brought apparently to the
verge of open quarrel.

In fact, there is good reason for this course of
things. The settlement of a great dispute cannot
well be effected until the serious attention of the
disputants is forced upon it and its possible consequences. So long as the matter is kept at arm's
length, and affords occasion only for angry talk in
legislative assemblies and the columns of newspapers, the men of action are willing enough to stand tending in arms with a great empire? To what is est by forbearance and compromise in questions of territorial jurisdiction. This is the doctrine which it becomes the press now vigorously to uphold. Upon the press the issue may be said to depend. sition to the united power of the press, involve the country in war. They dare not insist upon measures bringing death, ruin, and misery into numberless now happy families. How many of the men who talk flippantly of war would be ready hearts, the desolation of dear homes, but would

PROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

WAR WITH MEXICO is now likely. The danger is imminent. We mean what we say-the danger is imminent. Western Congressmen, who are out is imminent. Western Congressmen, who are out of the way of risk, may bluster in their seats in Congress, and Southern gentlemen may talk of chipractice of our own, but of all the other States with whom we Congress, and Southern gentlemen may talk of chivalry, and nominate their Quattlebums; but in a war the Middle and Eastern States will have to sustain the cause of the nation, and suffer the losses that result from the contest.

We are told that Mexico will be passive in war-that is the language of a Locofoco paper upon the news now before us-passive, because she has no ships. Cannot the same sources that supply vessels for the slave-trade of South America vield ships for the producers of Mexico?

Is it likely that the people of Europe, alive to all the advantages to be derived from a "right" to intercept the rich scattered commercial ships of the United States, will not hasten to the spoils? And will Mexico remain passive in a war which she will declare of herself, and which, at small risk, may be made twice as profitable as her mines have ever been?

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—The GLOBE, we suppose, is to be regarded as the organ of the Administration, if indeed that can be called an administration which. United States, will not hasten to the spoils ! And

f, indeed, that can be called an administration which neither does nor can administer the affairs of this Government, and we therefore look to its columns or some exposition of the views of Mr. Polk and the Cabinet. In that paper of Friday evening we find an article under the head of " WAR WITH ENG-LAND," marked with all that blustering which characterizes a bully, who means to get up a fight for the occupation of others, and the benefit of himself. The piece is distinguished by a sauciness of tone, that marks the stump eloquence of one who feels that he has not to give an account, individually, for what he says, and who overlooks the kind of importance which he may be supposed to have on the collective mass. The closing paragraph is very

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

House or Conmons, Manen 31. pedients, reason, experience, the appeals of Nature, the commands of God, are forgotten or despised in the policy which may cost the lives of tens, the happiness and the hopes of hundreds of thousands of the brave and the good.

To what purpose have we the press and the pulpit alike untrammelled in this country, if the folly or the ambition of a few of the nation's servants can lure or force it into war? Have we counted all the physical and moral costs of contending in arms with a great empire? To what is

maintaining the powers absolutely necessary for its suppres-sion, then, either from some motive of the home policy, or sion, then, either from some motive of the home policy, or from a desire for the casiness of other Governments, they throw to the winds every thing which their predecessors considered essential to accomplish that object. [Hear, hear.] Am I the only person who thinks this mutual right of search essential to the suppression of the slave-trade? Am I the only person who attaches great importance to the condition of France joining in the steps necessary for the suppression of the trade? Why, there are authorities on that subject which the right honorable baronet, and other members of the Cabinet, mustadmit to be deserving of some weight. Why, the first thing why, there are all the control with the er Power, and if found with slaves on board, in contravention of the law of their particular State, to carry or send them in for adjudication. Some power of this kind, within the track of the slave-trade, is of the first importance." That was the opinion of Lord Castlereagh, and so strongly did he feel that some extraordinary step should be taken to secure this object, that the Prince, on the advice of his Ministers, wrote to the French King: "Anxious in all matters to conare in friendly relations. Effireating your Majesty's favorable reception of the representations which the Duke of Wellington is instructed to lay before you on this to me, and to the ton is instructed to lay before you on this to me, and to the nation, most interesting subject, I am," &c. Next, the Duke of Wellington's official note, 26th August, 1814, proposes mutual right of search within the northern tropic, and

time we were confined within such limits as to exercising the right of search with regard to Spain and Portugal. On the 4th February, 1815, Lord Castlereagh submitted a memorandum to the conference of plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia—

"That it was proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that, unless the right to visit vessels engaged in this illicit traffic should be established by the same being mutually conceiled be-tween the maritime States, the illicit slave-trade must in time

each other upon such enlarged, and at the same time simple, principles as might become a conventional regulation to which all other maritime States should be invited to give their accession. This convention might embrace the foll

provisions:
"1. To prohibit and punish by law the slave-trade

"2. To establish mutual right of search.
"3. Minor regulations, such as are in Spanish and Porturuese treaties.

"But the rights of all nations must be brought to co-operat

to the end in view, by at least ceasing to be the cover under which the object all aim at accomplishing is to be defeated." This was the treaty which was settled before we left office, which France signed, but refused to ratify, and which is now September, 1818. I must here observe that many persons are of opinion that the efforts of this country have only tended to

Is a same of the Governments of Cuba and Brazil. I believe that this may have operated in some degree, but the read cause of the diminution in the amount of slaves carried from Africa to America, was, first of all, the bill of 1839, by which it is House empowered the Government to exercise with respect to Portuguese vessels, both north and south of the line, and extended those powers to vessels equipped for the slave-trade as well as vessels having slaves on board. That was one great cause of the decrease of the slave-trade. Another was the measure so much sneered at in official despatches—the tataks on and destruction of the barracoons on the coast of Africa. Those two measures dispirited the Portuguese, Brazilian, and Spanish slave-traders, induced many to withdraw their capital from the pursuit, and diminished suddenly and to a great amount the number of slaves brought over. If those measures had been persevered in, if that system had been persevered in, if that system had been continued, we might have hoped that the number of slaves would have been now reduced within very narrow limits. The papers for which I myter the proventing them being printed; but I shall be curious to see what information they allord. Whatever has been done, if the Government proceed in their design of relinquishing the mutual right of search with France, there must be endone, if the Government proceed in their designs with foreign Powers leads them from one step towards another. What has passed in reference to this particular subject? First, the treaty of 1841 between the Five Powers was signed by a satisfactory authority from M. Guizot, who himself each of the streaty which he had had the honor of negotiate in the atwent whether his treaty which he had the honor of negotiate in the save-traded to the treaty which he had the honor of negotiate though it was also undoubtedly of a public nature, because it related to the treaty which he had the honor of negotiate in though it was also undoubtedly of a public nature, because it related What has passed in reference to this particular subject? First, the treaty of 1841 between the Five Powers was signed by a satisfactory authority from M. Guizot, who himself negotiated the treaty in this country, ardently supporting it in the conference, and, indeed, proposing it to the ambassadors of the great Powers. In six weeks he turned round and refused the ratification. Government allowed that breach of international usage and good faith, for so I must call it, to pass altogether without remonstrance. The French Chambers, instigated by this weakness, immediately encouraged M. Guizot to demand the cancelling of the treaties of 1833. What was his reply? He said, "Ask me to negotiate for the cancelling of existing treasaid, "Ask me to negotiate for the cancelling of axisting treaties, I shall be met by a distinct and positive refusal; they will not even entertain the proposal; it will be an affront to France to have such a proposal rejected contumeliously; do not call on me to expose the country to such an insult." That answer would have been accepted by and satisfactory to the French Chambers, and they would have prosecuted the matter no further; but they soon found they had mistaken the macomposed. [Hear, hear.] There was the Ashburton capitulation; there were concessions to France on the affairs of
Spain; surrenders there; and M. Guizot, finding he had to
do with men who, to use the expression employed by my honorable friend the member for Finsbury, were made of squeezable
materials, said next session, "I have been taunted with backwardness, and I will negotiate. The case is not quite so hopeless as it was last year. I shall perhaps not expose my self to such a decided and peremptory refusal." He did ne gotiate; he judged rightly of the men with whora he had to deal; the negotiation, though protracted somewhat longer than be expected, has been successful; and this Government, out of complaisance to a foreign Power, and to maintain in his post a foreign Minister some six months longer than he might other twise remain, to catch in fact a few stray votes for him in the Chamber of Deputies, are going to sacrifice all those principles which this Parliament and nation have for years held most

search for the distance of the

ficing the interests of the country had, on more than two of three occasions, and positively, offered to do this very same act of which they alleged he had been guilty, for Lord Palmer-ston, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had over and over again offered to give to the United States by treaty nose very settlements which he had reproathed him

Ashburton) with having conceded.

Now, in the first place, as their lordships would probably recollect, when the dispute about the boundary first arose, the question was referred for arbitration to the King of the Netherlands. The King of the Netherlands made an award, by which the same portion of the Madawaska settlements which was conceded to America by his (Lord Ashburton's) treaty was given to the Americans; so that, in point of fact, it was no new concession on his part. But was any objection ex-pressed to that concession by the then Foreign Secretary of State? On the contrary, the Secretary of State pressed ur-gently upon the American Government the propriety of accept-ing the award of the King of the Netherlands, by which this

He pressed it on two or three different occasions in the strongest terms, for he said, in a letter dated the 14th October, "his Majesty would indeed be greatly grieved if he could suppose that the Government of the United States should hesitate to accept this gift." Therefore, the great crime which he (Lord Ashburton) had committed in having conceded these settlements to the United States, that noble lord, (Lord Palmerston,) the then Foreign Secretary of State, had also committed; for he not only offered to concede them to America, but earnessly pressed upon the Government of the United States the necessity of accepting the concession expressions at the same time. sity of accepting the concession, expressing at the same time how much his Majesty the King of the Netherlands would be grieved if they refused it. That was certainly an admission

ter, the noble lord again, as Foreign Secretary of State, wrote to the Government of the United States in the following words: "His Majesty has seen his serious hopes frustrated with the "Nothing was ever more true, therefore, than the sentiby wise negotiation; and perhaps it is not to be
regretted that statesman sometimes bring thermselves
in such direct collision as Mr. Polk and Sir Robert
Peel have done, because then the necessity of wise
negotiation becomes irresistible and obvious. It
may be taken as an intimation that both are
neart, or think it time for the matter to be disposed off.

That Lord Aberdeen, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord
John Russell had this object in view, when they
made their speeches of the 4th instant, we take to
be sufficiently demonstrated by the detention of the
statement of the termines that there is no the
search, the sum of the proposal, without any
to for the receiving and conclidatory temperoin of
the same prevention and previous of
the same prevention of our engine fave an additional security
of the Netherlands, and of America heaving the
sum of the same preventing and conclidatory temperoin of
the same preventing and conclidatory temperoin of
the same preventing and conclidatory temperoin of
the same preventing and conclidatory temperoin of
the same preventing of the Netherlands, and of America heaving
the same preventing to will find the loss
of life quite as great them to choose whether they are more
concepted by the caption of the King
or the king dependence. "So that, after two years, that should propose a mutual right of search. The Duke of Richelieu on
the king dependence." So that, after two years, that should prometer the traffic more cruel. But an referrance, will find the loss
of life quite as great them to choose whether they are more
converged to the King
of the Netherlands land not been accepted. But in the single state of relations the state of relations the states in the care of the King
of the Netherlands, and of America he and of your, it was not the the state of relations to the the matter in Peal and the state of relations the states is the care the state of relations the the matter in Peal and the purpose of the purpose of the purpose o

the right of search. But it is stated here in a despatch of Lord P. Aberdeen, that, pending that measure, whatever it may be the right of search and the search of the two parties, it cannot be revised without the mutual consent of the two parties, it cannot be revised without the mutual consent of the two parties, it cannot be revised without the mutual consent of the two parties, it cannot be revised without the mutual consent of the two parties, it cannot be revised without the mutual consent of the two parties, and for all puncied purposes it is estimated to the parties, the construction of the terror of the parties of the construction of the terror of the parties of parties of the pa the compliment which their lordships had been pleased to be stow on his conduct in that transaction if he had suffered im-putations, such as he had stated had been made against him,

Agriculturists and others whose pursuits are liable to be afted by the influence of climate, are not as generally aware as they ought to be that vegetation is as powerfully affected by difference of elevation as by difference of latitude—north or south. On this point it is observed by Johnson, in a paper on the agriculture of different countries : " Vegetation in ascending above the level of the sea undergoes m analogous to those which attend its progress from the line to either pole, with this distinction, that in the last case, the phenomena succeed by almost imperceptible gradations, while they crowd upon and follow each other in rapid succession on the ascent of mountains. The height of 4,000 or 5,000 yards, in the hottest parts of the globe, produces changes as distinct as 2,000 leagues or more which lie between the equator and the polar regions. The three classes of these rapid changes all re-sppear within this space, viz. Diminution of heat, dryness of the air, and protracted duration of light. The higher we ascend the shallower the upper stratum of air becomes; thence the excessive cold at great heights. The weight of the atmosphere, which, at the level of the sea, supports a column of mercury equal to 28 inches, diminishes as we ascend, so that at considerable elevations it will only support a column of a considerably less heighta power which gradually diminishes as we ascend. A con sequence of this fact is, that the vaporization of fluids taken place on high mountains at a very low degree of heat. Not-withstanding this, however, the decrease of temperature is so great that the ambient air is very slightly impregnated

These facts teach those who are in pursuit of healthy local ons that these may be found in the South as well as in the North-in South Carolina and Georgia, as well as in Massahusetts and Vermont, if the valetudinarian or land buyer in pursuit of a residence will only climb the mountain sides a few thousand feet instead of going as many hundred miles North There, too, he will find the same staples to be cultivated, a hay, oats, and potatoes, instead of wheat and maize. Hence the natural habitation for immigrants from Great Britain, and especially from Ireland and Scotland, is the region of the mountains running from Maryland to Georgia. These in process of time must be the grazing pastures and sheep-walks of this country. At present all im and the railroads and ready-made guide books into the dense forests and sickly prairies of the teeming West.

[New York - Tribune. NAUVOO FORTIFICATION.

We learn by a gentleman direct from Nauvoo (says the Warsaw Signal of the 2d April) that a new revelation has been received in relation to the Temple. The work on that structure is to be almost entirely suspended for the present, and the whole energy of the Saints is to be devoted to the building

the whole energy of the Saints is to be devoted to the building of a wall or rampart around the edifice. This wall is to enclose six acres, the Temple being in the centre. It is to be fourteen feet high, six feet thick, and composed of solid stone masonry. The work on this new monument of folly has been already commenced, and hundreds of hands are employed in carrying it forward.

The philosophy of the matter, in our opinion, (adds the Signal,) is this: The Temple being nearly finished, it was concluded by the leaders that unless they had some new enterprise by which to gull the Saints out of their money, they would soon be without a pretext for swindling them, and therefore they have commenced this work, and have told their dupes that the Lord will not appear in his glory until this rampart is finished, for it is the will of the Lord that it shall be completed before the Temple.